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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0489815

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nagendra Babu Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhai Joga Singh public School.

Babita

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmental movement in India started in 1970s with leaders at forefront like Sundarlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhat and Medha Patkar even though earlier evidence of Amrita Devi in 18th Century are there.

The pressure groups formed by the leaders ensured public participation and led to government policies :-

① Chipko Movement - In Uttarakhand led by Gaura Devi along with Sundarlal Bahuguna 1974. led to saving of forests from cutting down.

Later we also saw constitutional Amendments and laws being enacted. 42nd CAA gave recognition to Environments in DPSP and Fundamental duties (48A)

Government also came with National Forest policy in 1980s with 33% of Indian territory under forest cover as target.

② Narmada Bachao Andolan led by Medha Patkar involved the tribals and peasants displaced by the Sardar Sarovar dam construction.

The Acts like LARR Act 2013 provides proportionate compensation to the landholders.

③ Niyamgiri movement led to closure of initiatives by Vedanta group in Odisha where Khond tribe near significantly participated.

④ Germanwatch a non-state multinational civil society was instrumental in many environmental movements.

The movements like Copper sterlite and anti-Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu highlight the need for respect towards rights of those affected. Hence, balance between development + sustainability is the need of the have.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex work was initially illegal accor-ding to Immoral Activities Act, which was recently considered profession by the Supreme Court stating that it ensures their right to Life.

Sex work is that where women or Men use their bodies to provide pleasure to Others in lieu of Money in Exchange. The recognition is the first step in ensuring their basic rights and equality. Because, the other steps like :-

① Provision of health care facilities especially those of AIDS and TB are necessary for sex workers.

② Preventing discrimination in the society or educational or other institutions.

③ Provision of safe and secure sex with providing contraceptives to avoid diseases.

④ Educating and spreading awareness about their rights and safe sex practices.

⑤ Avoiding human trafficking where about 80% of them are below 18 age girls and 80% are forced in sex slavery.

However, change in social attitude along with rehabilitation, reintigration of those who want to quit along with employment opportunities through skilling is needed. Civil society organisations and CSR funds can be roped for these activities of rehabilitation. Ensuring their rights is the need of the hour, as Preamble mentions 'We the people' and sex workers are also part of we the people of India enjoying equal rights.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article. 39A in DPSPs call for provision of free legal aid to poor and the NALSA Act 1987 Creates Institutions at various levels for the provision of free legal aid and DLSAs are institutions at the district level.

Role of DLSAs in free legal aid :-

① DLSAs provide free legal aid through tele law schemes using ICT as a method of inexpensive legal aid.

② DLSAs are having mandate to ensure certain amount of probono legal services to marginalized.

③ DLSAs also organize Lok Adalats to provide speedy and inexpensive adjudication

(4) DLSAs also provide for disseminating legal knowledge through digitizing the orders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, there is need to fill the vacancies at subordinate courts which is to the tune of 25% out of about 20,000 posts and increase judge to population ratio from present 21 to 50 /million as suggested by Law Commission reports. And also reduce the overburdened judiciary with about 4.6 crore cases at lower level.

With all the reforms from infrastructure funding to vacancies, we can ensure the work of DLSA remains effective in providing legal aid and disseminating legal awareness.

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Collegium system evolved in the four judges cas from 1981 to 2015 has led to a system of 'Imperium in Imperio' where judges appoint the judges effectively.

The Successes of Collegium System are:-

① Judicial independence to ensure Constitutional Supremacy and safeguard individual liberties.

Eg Right to Privacy in Justice K.S Puttaswamy Case.

② It was pluralistic in nature as CJI Consulted 4 others while recommending appoints.

This reduced, the Executive discretion which resulted in arbitrary appointments during 1970s. However, it also had its own problems:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Accusation of Uncle judge syndrome as one new judge would have some Uncle as judge.

② Opaqueness about criteria and functioning of the collegium system.

③ Judges revolted against arbitrariness of CJI in 2018 which raised questions of the functioning of judiciary itself.

④ Collegium system made the Executive mere rubber stamp as Executive must appoint after repeating the name after reconsideration by the judiciary on Executives request.

Thus, there is a need to establish a Standard Operating Procedure and Involve atleast a member of Executive (law Minister) and provide or make public the reasons for appointment.

Only reforms in present system will ensure the legitimacy and credibility of the Judicial system.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Services were once called steel frame of India which has been now termed as plastic frame.

The reasons for this are:-

1. Increased generalisation.
2. Emphasis on recruitment and training in the initial phase.
3. Lack of in-service modules and performance assessment based on seniors has led to patronage seeking attitude.
4. Increased corruption and lack of Ethical literacy informed by integrity, impartiality and dedication.

Eg Pooja Singhal and Chhavi Rajan of Jharkhand Cadre involved in MNREGA scam.

Thus, reforms must go beyond the existing system to cope with challenges of 21st Century

i.e., climate change, geopolitical tensions, Sustainable development, poverty and disease burden and increasing population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The measures are:-

① Generalization along with specialization in some cources.

② Lateral entry where UPSC has already recruit a batch of about 20 into joint secretary level posts.

③ 360° performance appraisal.

④ In-service modules for continuous upskilling.

⑤ Code of Ethics for Civil servants as suggested by 2nd ARC.

Thus, the recommendations of various committees including Hota and Baswan Committee should be implemented. Mission Karmayogi with iGOT platform is a right step in this direction.

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Budget of 2021-22 had a provision to introduced Social Stock Exchange so as to mobilize resources for Social organisations to impact the socioeconomic outcome of poor and marginalized.

Social impact bonds are the instruments to be used to mobilize investments. The benefits are:-

① Increased funding to the Civil society Organizations and thus they can reduce their efforts on pleasing philanthropists.

② It will increase the transparency in the funding of CSOs with enhanced credibility in their working.

③ Government can also ensure that the funding is used for proper purposes

and sources are not illegitimate.

As RB report highlighted that India loses 1-2% of GDP due to civil society activism and recent issues around Open foundation of George Soros highlights that.

(4) People can hold the CSOs accountable in their administrative activities.

(5) The CSR funds which are unutilized can be used to fund socio-economic voluntary organizations.

Hence, the initiative is necessary in India without about 16% poverty (MPI report) and about 26% still illiterate (2011 Census) and 95% are not formally skilled.

Thus, social impact bonds will help realize the goals of becoming 5 trillion USD economy by 2027 will enhanced living conditions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The participation or enrolment of women in Tertiary education is more than men (women + men GER = 27% in India) yet the Female labour force participation in around 29.4% as per PLFS report 2021-22.

Hence, there is a huge gap. The reasons are :-

① Increasing incomes of family reducing female LFPR.

② women opting for further studies like M.Phil or Post Graduation.

③ Patriarchal Mindset which constrains women to work outside.

④ Safety and security issues as NCRB highlights 2.1% increase in crime rate against women in 2022 compared to 2021.

Hence, the Measures required are:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Promoting inclusive employment generation by giving incentives for more women participation.

As IMF pegs that Equality in women LFPR with Male LFPR will increase India's GDP by 27%.

② Ensuring safety through mandates of CCTV and Internal Complaints committee.

③ Appealing to the people to change their attitude towards women.

④ Men taking initiatives to change such as Paternal leave taken by Virat Kohli. Central Government Employees are also provided with 15 days paternal leave.

Thus, with some Other measures we can ensure an Egalitarian society and Prime Minister's dream of Nari Shakthi with women-led development.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IMF was established in 1944 under Bretton woods Conferences whose purpose to support Countries facing financial crisis especially Balance of Payment (BoP) crisis.

Eg: Recent loans given by IMF to Pakistan and Consideration for loans for Srilanka.

The IMF system has more or less remained static. It needs reforms to reflect current economic realities. They are:-

① Veto power – USA holds 16% voting rights which can effectively veto any resolution as 85% approval is necessary.

② Voting power for Developing Economies like China (≃ 6.5%) and India (2.5%) is not Commensurate with their economic heft.

③ IMF goes for stringent conditions based on Washington Consensus to open the country for trade hampering the sovereignty of a country.

④ Long time taken by IMF is not beneficial for countries which need immediate help.

Eg Srilanka facing crisis since the start of 2022, yet IMF is still discussing modalities.

The disruptions of COVID 19 have exacerbated economic issues. Hence, the changing times requires changing attitudes of global organizations.

Hence, IMF reforms based on New International Economic Order is necessary to ensure equitable and sustainable development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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West Asia is considered as the Extended neighbourhood on which India depended for energy security and diaspora connection (9 million strong).

The geopolitics dominated India-West Asia relations because:-

① Pakistan being very close to West Asian countries and India-Pakistan bilateral issues being a thorn.

② Internal contradictions in West Asia where 3 poles- Iran, Israel & Saudi Arabia all were important for India.

③ Presence of global powers like USA, Russia China etc in Afghanistan, Syria, Iraq etc.

However, recent engagement has expanded geoeconomic angle:-

① Trade - CEPA with UAE and increasing agreements for usage of local

Currencies in trade.

(2) Investment - UAE is investing 2 Billion USD in food processing under I2U2 agreement in India.

Saudi Arabia investing in Ratnagiri Petrocomplex in Maharashtra.

(3) Technology - where Israel helps in technology development under I2U2 agreement.

(4) Connectivity - Investing in chabahar port and INSTC being operational are initiatives to enhance connectivity.

(5) Diaspora - engaging them to provide remittances and invest in NRI accounts.

Thus, economic angle has taken front seat in this complexly interdependent world. However, security initiatives involving weapons from Israel (Barack-8), Intelligence sharing on terrorism are still important. Thus balancing political and economic interests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The LPG reforms unleashed the caged tiger status of Indian economy with private players taking leading position with government facilitating.

The repealing of MRTP Act and introduction of Competition Act, 2002 was the consequence of LPG reforms. CCI is the statutory institution under the Competition Act which acts as a regulator in the Market.

The functions of CCI :-

1. To ensure free and fair Competition in the Market system.
2. To provide value for the Customers Money.
3. To oversee the mergers or acquisition.

Eg :- CCI overlooked Future group merger with Amazon.

(4) To impose penalties on these companies abusing their dominant position

Eg CCI imposed penalties of 1300 Crores approximately on Google for ~~dominating~~ abusing its dominant position in search engines.

The impact of these functions are:-

(1) Enhanced innovation and protection for small players like start ups as the big companies go for 'buy or bury policy'

(2) Innovation reduces the costs and thus enhances the bargaining power of customer increasing the choice.

(3) Cost reduction also fuels trade which now stands at 760 Billion USD and can realize 2 Trillion USD target by 2030.

(4) Level playing field for all the stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Enhanced fairness will improve the image of India as rule based economy fuelling FDI.

However, political intervention and lack of effective mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of CCI are some issues.

Thus, there is a need to reform the system to plug the issues and increase transparency to provide the institution the credibility and legitimacy it deserves.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Paid news is a practise of politicians or influential people paying for news in Op-eds or otherwise. Sec. 126A of RPA 1951 does not consider paid news as an electoral offence.

Issues with paid news

① Paid news creates a narrative around the party or candidate which may not be true.

② Paid news does not ensure level playing field for small parties as they will have less resources to fund such news.

③ Spread of fake news is also possible.

Eg The Social media is flooded with narratives and counter narratives involving fake news.

(4) Paid news will adversely impact the rights especially Right to know (A.19(1)(a)) of the voters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Thus, the need to make paid news an electoral offence is :-

(1) To ensure level playing field for every political party and candidate.

(2) To uphold the rights of votes.

(3) To ensure the elections happen in a free and fair manner (A.324)

(4) To build the democratic image of India in the Comity of Nations.

Hence, it is necessary for the Parliament to take steps to make paid news an election offence.

However the issue revolves around the matters such as :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① press freedom.

② The livelihood issues of journalists whose living is depended on such payments considering high cost of living and low slaries.

Thus, there is a need to strike balance between sanctity of elections and press freedom. Judiciary can take a leap of faith to declare that journalists to declare their interests and sources of payments if any as a first step.

Thus, we can truly realize the goals of popular sovereignty without narrative capture as has been dreamt by our Constitution makers.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Doctrine of Essentiality was propounded by Supreme Court in 1954 in Shirur Mutt case which says that religious practises which are 'integral' part of the religion will be safeguarded. And, judiciary assumed the role of determining what rituals and practices formed the integral part of a religion.

Recent cases like Triple Talaq, Sabarimala judgement and Hijab case have been adjudicated on this doctrine.

The advantages of this doctrine are:-

① It provides the judiciary to understand religious practises and pronounce decision.

② It can take up issues where the political class lack will.
Eg:- Sabarimala judgement & Shah Bano judgement.

③ It ensures balance between individual freedom (A.25) and collective denominational freedom (A.26).

However, there are issues surrounding the doctrine :-

① Can judges enter into theocratic issues and do judges have such a vast theocratic knowledge.

② judges can be arbitrary and one of dissenting judge in Sabarimala judgement Indu Malhotra said that these decisions should be left to religions leaders and communities.

③ Some contend loss of cultural identity.

[Eg] The Sabarimala judgement will be antithetical to the identity of Lord Ayyappa's naithik Brahmachari.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Other issue is that it will open the pandora box and will lead to flooding of many such cases.

Thus, there is a need to ensure judicial constraint as much as possible. Also judiciary should take the help of religious leaders and study other countries to understand the intricities of any case.

This can ensure the relevance and credibility of judiciary which is the defender of fundamental rights and final interpreter of the constitution.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Government of India involves both Permanent and political Executive with powers to formulate and implement policies and initiatives.

At present political Executive forms 15% of the Ra Lok Sabha and Government Employees form huge chunk of formal employees in India with railway being biggest public Employer.

Need to Limit the size of government:-

① To reduce to hierarchy in the System. Thus, reduce Bureaucratic red tapism.

② To reduce the burden on the Exchequer as the Most of 400 Lakh Crores budget

goes into revenue Expenditures (30 lakh crores) where salary and pensions form a large chunk.

(3) To enhance the face of government to attract FDI i.e., Minimum Government, Maximum Governance.

(4) To better Monitor the government and civil servants actions.

(5) To reduce duplication of work.

(6) To increase inter-ministerial coordination overcoming departmental silos.

(7) To realize the facilitator role of government.

However, reducing government size will come issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India aims to venture into top-100 ranks of QS or Times world universities ranking which no Indian University is in that bracket.

Institutions of Eminence was the scheme conceived in 2017 to provide various supporting activities to those institutions based on certain criteria.

(1) NIRF ranking of the University.

(2) It should have rank in top-500 QS or Times University ranking.

Provisions accorded are:-

(1) 1000 crores for universities to improve infrastructure and invest in research.

(2) Freedom to decide on curriculum and provision of degree certificates.

(3) Freedom to collaborate with foreign institutions and foreign professionals.

Thus, the total of 20 universities were envisaged and 10 institutes were granted IoE recognition.

The issues are that :-

(1) There are no rules to implement the scheme.

(2) According IoE status to non-existent University.

Eg Jio University.

(3) The criteria and its transparent application are being questioned.

Thus, there is a need to take the scheme onto the field and implement it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the adoption of NEP-2020 and its emphasis on foreign University Collaboration sounds the similar manner.

Recent foray of IIT-Bombay into Tanzania and Australian Universities interested to come to India are in right direction.

However, the RoE needs to take off so that the Universities like Manipal, BITS and IISc can come up with more unique and innovative practises which will help in ensuring quality higher education and build a 'brand India' in Education sector.

The taste of pudding is in its eating, hence there is a need to taste the initiative and make it a success.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Economic Survey 2019 called data as public good and Digital public Infrastructure tries to ensure that the digital arena serves the public. Digital public Infrastructure (DPI) involves

- Digitocker, e-kyc, Aadhar enabled payment system, IMPS and UPI along with CoWIN platform and Arogya Setu.

Its impact on public services is varied

① Innovation - where people can use the data available and come up with innovative practises.

Eg To come up with Agricultural Startup based on farmer and weather information.

② Convenient public services - where platforms like Open Network for Credit Enablement

(OCEN) can address the Credit gap for MSMEs.

③ Overcome barriers - Small businesses can register on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) to sell their products rather than depending on Amazon or Flipkart.

④ Transparency - The open data policy will ensure that the government too remains transparent. As only with the reliable data the policy decisions can be made.

⑤ Accountability - availability of information will enable people to hold administration accountable

Eg In Social Audits when people have information of money spent on various programs.

⑥ Real-time data - will help in constant Monitoring and nudging to overcome

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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red tapism.

[Eg] PRAGATI platform monitored by PMO.

Thus, Digital public Infrastructure in the form of India Stack has become India's tool to strengthen the local ordonmic economy and inculcate them in diplomatic efforts. The recent offer by India in BRICS and G20 for the use of India stack by other countries is the case in point.

Thus, India aims to become a knowledge economy and an empowered society through digital Indian programmes in the evolving technocratic world. DPI is an instrument in India's efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently Rajasthan came up with Right to Health Act which mandated provision of free emergency medical support even in private medical institutions.

This is a right step in realizing what Supreme Court have recognised in many cases that Right to Health is a part of Right to life (A.21).

It also helps to ensure that life be saved in the golden hour of any mishap. And this highlights the need for better human capital and respect for human dignity.

However, law itself is not enough. There are other steps to be taken.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social gaps

gaps such as caste and gender discrimination in society needs to be addressed.

Eg women are financially dependent on men hence, are not able to ensure their health remains intact. Say, many women doesn't use Napkins during periods.

Financial gaps

The poverty which is around 16% as per MPI report. This makes poor people suffer from chronic and acute malnutrition. Along with the the high Out of Pocket Expenditure, even though reduced from 65% to 48%, still is high.

Infrastructural gaps

Health establishments are concentrated in urban areas and skewed towards secondary and tertiary health care.

Hence, need to address the gap of healthcare institutions in rural areas.

Along with them, the healthcare personnel which are low in number say 0.75 Doctors for every 1000 people (WHO recommends 1/1000) and presence of Quacks (3/5) are other issues. Overall ICU beds and Ordinary beds are 0.5/100000 (WHO recommends 5/lakh).

Thus, Investment in health sector should be increased to 2.5% as given by NHP 2017 from the present 2.1%. Along with increasing healthcare professionals involving mental health care into the policies are need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NALSA judgement of Supreme Court in 2014 recognised transgender people as 'third gender' and some states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu has dedicated policy for trans gender people.

Still, their empowerment and acceptance in the society is minimal.

① Lack of social acceptance to the third gender.

② Discrimination and stigmatization of people belonging to 3rd gender.

③ The people belonging to 3rd gender themselves involve in begging and extortion rather than upskilling and looking for employment.

④ Lack of inclusive spaces at offices such as toilets for 3rd gender.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Social Conformity and the attitude of 'Log Kya kahenge' (what will others say).

(6) Lack of recognition to same sex marriages in Special Marriage Act, 1954 even though same sex under sec. 377 of IPC is decriminalized.

The impact of this is

(1) The violence and discrimination against third gender.

(2) Lack of inclusion and opportunities to work and get employment.

(3) Perpetuating of traditional binary notion of gender.

However, we need to learn from the best practises around the world. ~~for~~ Nepal has recognized same-sex relationships and marriages.

States like Karnataka provide reservation for transgender people which Supreme Court has suggested.

Thus, we need the convergence of both top down approach where state makes policies and society with bottom-up approach changes attitude towards the third gender or LGBTQIA+.

Inclusion of all sections of society will lead to development of all as Development of each is necessary for development of all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SCO is the political and security Organization involving 10 members with Iran becoming new member in 2023 when India presided SCO.

The importance of SCO is that it represent about 40% of the population with 22% of GDP and 16% of world trade.

However, there are issues and challenges in the working of SCO.

① Bilateral issues - India and other two Countries like China and Pakistan have border issues which hamper proper Exchange of views and on joint declaration.

② State Sponsored terrorism - SCO does not recognise the Pakistan support to

terrorism against India.

③ China's dominance - India views the bloc as china dominated due to Russia becoming junior partner of China after Ukraine war started.

④ Intra Eco-Trade is also not more than 10% and India aims to export about 2 Trillion USD worth goods and services by 2020.

⑤ SCO does not support expansion of UNSC where India is claiming permanent seat as China is the main opposition.

⑥ SCO do not have major accomplishments in recent years.

However, SCO offers a symbolic support to India.

① It helps India to balance between all major powers. And it is based on the

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

dictum that be close to your friends and be close to your enemies.

(2) SCO offers bettering relations with Central Asian countries as they are resource rich and provide huge market and connectivity in the region.

(3) SCO helps in cultural exchanges where Varanasi was recognized as cultural capital of SCO in 2023.

(4) The RATS mechanism help in countering terrorism through information sharing.

Overall, SCO fits into India's vision of ~~multipolar~~ multipolar world order along with multipolar Asia. Thus, we need to keep our engagements going strong as in foreign relations, it is said, no one is a permanent enemy or a friend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is said to have navigated through the position of estranged democracies to comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership with USA.

The evolution of relations from 'Nuclear Diplomacy' (123 Civil Nuclear agreement, 2008) in 2000s to 'Trade Diplomacy' (USA is largest trading partner of India) in 2010s to 'Technology Diplomacy in 2020s through iCET.

India has concluded all the 4 major defence partnerships which provide basic for technology Compatability (COMCASA), information sharing (BEACA) and Logistical mutual support (LEMOA) and GSOMIA.

However, the DTTI initiative became a non starter due to lack of overarching framework of technology transfer.

ICET offers that comprehensive framework

1. It involves Defence Industrial Cooperation.
2. Technology transfer to the tune of 85% in some cases like jet engines.
3. It also recognizes India as a partner for joint development.
4. Sharing of Drones like Predator (MQ-9B) is an enhancement of the existing relationship. It will help in better surveillance and reconnaissance.
5. Cooperation in semiconductor technology has become critical. Micron, a US company, is said to invest in Indian semiconductor manufacturing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) ICET also emphasizes on Co-operation in Quantum Computing where China is taking lead.

(7) ICET emphasizes on the space sector as emerging sector due to increased weaponization of space.

[Eg] ASAT weapons tested by 4 countries including India.

(8) ICET also emphasizes on India's position in Global Mineral Security Partnership to reduce the Monopoly held by ~~US~~ China in Critical Minerals sector.

Thus, ICET herald a new chapter in India-USA relationship centered around Indo-pacific to ensure a rule based global Multipolar order.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0489815

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Nagendra Babu Kumar

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27 Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Bhai Joga Singh Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
Dishant

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is the availability and affordability of quality food. As India ranks 107/116 Countries in World Hunger Index Understanding dimensions of food security is important.

Dimensions of food security and India's status in them:-

① Production and Availability of food:-

India has increased cereal food production to about 315 MT in 2022 and is providing to about 67% of the population through National Food Security Act (TPDS).

② Affordability of food -

India provides subsidised food at MSP shops for those above 67% people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Nutritional security -

Though 35.4% of children are stunted and about 19% are wasted along with 59% being Anemic women, India has started POSHAN abhiyan and food fortification programmes to overcome the issue.

[Eg] fortifying salt with iodine and rice in iron etc.

Thus, we need more Concerted efforts to overcome 'hunger' as well as 'hidden hunger' through Crop diversification, MSP basket and PDS basket diversification to involve millets to ensure overall food security. This will ensure the goal of 'health for all' in India.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agristartups like Khetiuse the technologies like blockchain to capture the data and ensure its safe storage and usage in real time decision making.

Technology in Making Agriculture efficient

① Artificial Intelligence is used by PSM to ensure precision farming is taken place with optimal utilization of water, fertilizer and machine implants.

② e-chaupal, a platform by ITC is using blockchain technology to store the data of agricultural produce and storage to reduce the wastage.

(8) Drones are used in Surveying the land and insurance claims to ensure that proper usage of resources are done under PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sustainability in Agriculture

(1) Data Analytics is used to test the soil quality and ensure optimal usage of fertilizer to maintain soil fertility and reduce environmental degradation.

(2) Sensors and Drip irrigation to reduce water wastage.

Thus, Technology has been a game changer in agricultural sector. The push by government for Agri startups through Agriculture Accelerator Fund is a step in the right direction to effectively use technology in the Agri-startups.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates not write on this margin

Dollar got entrenched into the global economy as reserve Currency in 1970s and about 60% of global reserves is held in dollar terms.

Dedollarization is the process of reducing the use of dollar as reserve currency as well as for trade transactions. The factors that has accelerated dedollarization are:-

① Sanctions - USAs sanctions on Countries like Iran, Russia is making them Countries choose other Currencies for trade.

Eg Russia is preferring yuan and Indian Rupee in trade transactions.

② Currency usage trade agreements - where countries like UAE and India has agreed to trade in rupees and Dirham.

③ Changing geopolitics - where BRICS is thinking of coming up with BRICS currency to counter western domination and reduce dependence on dollar.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, Dominance of dollar may not end anytime soon. Because:-

① It is still a major currency in the reserves (60%)

② China though want to end dollar domination, it trades about 700 Billion USD with more than 3 Trillion dollar reserves.

③ Sudden change will lead to economic crisis as trade disruptions and currency risks of volatility are associated.

Hence, the process should be gradual. In a multilateral world, currency should also be equitably distributed in the reserves and transactions of trade.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The deminimis principle at WTO limits the food subsidy to 10% for developing countries with flexibility in the form of peace clause in extraordinary situations to breach the limit.

Developed countries decry the food subsidy regime in India and demand to reduce it as they consider it is trade distorting. However, India has merit to retain the policy:

① To provide support to farmers to promote production and ensure the increasing population which has reached 1.4 billion.

② To address the issue of poverty and hunger. As about 15% of the population are poor, the provision of food subsidy

assures importance.

Also, India is placed in serious Category (107/116) in world Hunger Index.

③ Human Capital and food security - As the Constitution through DPSPs impose duties on the state provide assistance to the vulnerable sections.

Eg) Antyodaya Anna Yojana to the poorest among poor.

④ Concept of Sarvodaya where all forms of injustices on all people should be overcome.

Hence, balancing the WTO commitments with domestic imperatives are need of the hour. India being a Sovereign country, it has the authority to decide and the decision should be for 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The reports of government say that ~~from~~ about 54% of blocks in India face critical water stress and availability of ground water is reducing.

2001 1568 m^3 → 2021 1486 m^3 → 2031 1367 m^3

Along with that there are problems associated to this water availability:-

① Reduced production.

② Increased soil salinity.

③ Soil erosion and loss of fertility due to flood irrigation.

Issues of water Quality

① Lack of E-flow in rivers such as Ganga and industrial-domestic effluents has increased BOD of ganga waters in several

stretches.

(2) Heavy metal contamination in terms of arsenic, nitrates etc.

(3) Coastal water intrusion leading to water salinity in coastal areas.

<u>However, India has taken several initiatives</u>

(1) PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana to ensure 'Har Khet ko pani' and 'per drop more Crop'.

(2) Household water availability in taps through Jal Jeevan Mission.

(3) Rain water harvesting through Jal Kranti and support to traditional water bodies promotion

(4) States like Telangana coming up with Mission Kakatiya and Maharashtra's Jalshivar Yukta projects.

Thus, India needs to ramp up the attitudinal change among people to reduce waste water and ensure circular economy in terms of waste water usage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Circle encircles the region of Arctic which is bordered to the Countries in Arctic Council which is retreating at fast pace.

The major drivers of glacial retreat in Arctic are:-

① Global warming and Arctic amplification-
Earth's climate has warmed by 1.15°C whereas Arctic climate by 3-4°C since 1980s.

② Increased use of Arctic route to trade.
As ice breaker vessels using nuclear power has increased to trade through Arctic Ocean.

③ Changes in Ocean Current Circulation i.e., AMOC circulations have slowed down which impacts on the Arctic climate.

(4) Positive feed back loop - where Melt water absorbing more heat and melting much more ice.

The potential impact of these actions on glaciers in Arctic on ecosystem are:-

(1) Rising sea levels - from about 1.5 mm in 1990s to 3.4 mm in 2020s.

(2) Loss of biodiversity in Arctic region like seals and bears.

(3) Increased use of Arctic for trade routes, leading to loss of more ice.

(4) Possible impact on Monsoons and increase in Extreme events like floods and forest fires like Bush fires of Australia and Amazon fires.

Thus, urgent action is needed to tackle these issues. Race for Arctic should be slowed by countries like China, Russia etc. to ensure Sustainable development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism in Movies like Martian, Interstellar has been realised in the recent space tours by virgin galactic and that of by Jeff Bezos.

However, there are still challenges associated:-

① Only for few minutes of adrenaline rush and not a prolonged one as of now.

② Costly Exercise as it was done by some of world's richest persons that perpetuates inequalities.

③ Emissions due to rockets and aeroplanes is much more than other vehicles leading to climate Effects.

④ Possibility of loss of life as crashlandings of many rockets are witnessed.

Eg The crash landing of the Crew module carrying Sunita williams.

(5) commodification of common good and possibility of contracting disease causing pathogens in space.

Measures to be taken to avoid the issues

(1) Increase the fuel efficiency and ensure responsible space tourism

(2) Technological advancement to reduce any mishaps and training manpower in space activities.

(3) Thorough checkups to avoid pathogens from space.

(4) collaboration by various players rather than competition of cut-throat nature.

Thus, with inclusivity and equitable participation, we can ensure the space tourism remains safe and good in commonly used rather than becoming elitist arena.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The age of Industrial revolution 4.0 has given rise to technologies like Drones, Artificial Intelligence, Social media etc being used by Extremist Organizations.

[Eg] Recently LeT used drones to supply drugs and arms along LoC which was shot down by Indian Army.

Also the use of Social media by ISIS to recruit and radicalize people from various Corners are also some Examples.

~~Why~~ This is why we need global Concerted efforts because :-

① Multinational, cross cutting presence of social media in this globalized world.

② Anonymity of users in internet say the use of VPN and dark web.

③ Lack of resources from One Country to manage all the threats.

④ Porous borders in many areas, say, India - Nepal border.

⑤ Rising lone wolf attacks like that of Chirstchurch and Paris etc.

⑥ Technology becoming cheaper and Extremist organizations getting learned to operate them.

Eg Osama bin laden being an Engineer was able to plan 9/11 attacks.

Thus, the Concerted efforts to adopt Comprehensive convention on International Terrorism. Intelligence sharing and better Reconnaissance (usage of drones) are the need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indo-Tibetan Border Police are specialized forces to man the ~~the~~ Indian borders with China. Their role has become important due to recent clashes with China in Galwan in Ladakh and Yangtste in Arunachal Pradesh.

Role of ITBP in these regions are:-

① To ensure the safety and security of the border population through stationing troops in ~~the~~ along the Indo-china border.

② To safeguard the infrastructure like Daulat Beg oldie road.

③ To patrol along the borders to avoid any incursions.

(4) To deploy outposts to ensure regulated movement of people along the border.

(5) To retaliate any incursions by the Chinese army.

However, the hostile terrain and climatic conditions and chinese adventurism will lead to death and injuries for the people. The case of 20 deaths during Galwan Clash in the Example.

Hence, we need proper protection Equipment and ensure that border management techniques are improved through increased funding.

Thus, we can ensure sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as peaceful co-existence in the border areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green revolution with HYV seeds and irrigation has increased productivity from about 800 kg of rice/ha to about 2800 kg of rice/ha in 2020s. Still India is a net water Exporter (virtual water).

Hence, Shift from land productivity to Irrigation water productivity is needed because:

① Reducing water availability - hence to ensure Equitable water availability to all as ground water table is receding at 0.5m annually.

② Crop diversification - To raise Crops which are drought resistant and need less water. Say, Millets like Ragi takes about 600 litres/kg Compared to Rice taking 2500 litres/kg approximately.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) To reduce virtual water in our Exports as India Exports Rice and Sugar in large quantities which are water guzzling crops.

(4) To reduce the Environmental degradation due to soil erosion and salinity by flood irrigation and increased loss due to Electricity subsidies in many states.

However, there are challenges to these shifts :-

(1) Policy changes - such as MSP changes will require political will and popular acceptance.

(2) Inertia to change as seen in the farmers of Punjab and Haryana which still dominates in rice and wheat production.

(3) Lack of state support to small and Marginal Farmers who are 86 % of the total farmers facing scalability issue.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Dependency of rains by 52% of the agricultural land and low adoption of Micro irrigation (19% of arable land).

(5) Increased cost for the farmers and States in terms of subsidies to modern technology.

However, Steps like promoting high value crops, strongge infrastructure building and promotion of food processing along with FPOs to increase the deployment of modern methods in farming should be taken.

Taking cues from the countries like Israel to use water productively and ensuring balance between soil and water productivity is the need. Imbalance in either of the two will lead to adverse impacts.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green Hydrogen is produced by the electrolysis of water using energy from Solar or Wind farms compared to Grey, Brown and Blue hydrogen being produced using fossil fuels.

As India's energy demand is set to double by 2040, green hydrogen will play crucial role in ensuring energy security.

(1) It acts as an alternative fuel to run the vehicles like Cars, motorcycles etc.

Eg Railways run on hydrogen was demonstrated in Germany.

(2) This will reduce the dependence on foreign imported fossil fuels, say from West Asia or Russia making India Atma Nirbhar.

③ Green hydrogen will given push to clean energy based on solar, hydro or wind and ensure the increasing production of clean energy.

In this direction NGHM has certain targets to achieve the above goals :-

① To increase the production of green hydrogen to 5 MT by 2030.

② To reduce the fossil fuels import and save about 1 lakh crores annually.

③ To promote investments of about 8 lakh crores.

④ To create employment for 6 lakh people.

⑤ To increase clean energy production by about 125 GW.

However, there are some challenges in the way :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Lack of awareness in the public.

② Inflammability of ~~hyg~~ hydrogen.

③ Need for technological advancements like Advanced cells.

④ High cost of green hydrogen at present.

Hence, there is a need for collaboration with other countries and promote local production of hydrogen which has its uses in fertilizer, plastic and other industries.

Thus, with these steps being implemented, India can become Energy secure country reaching the goals of 5tn USD by 2027. PLI scheme for Advanced cell chemistry is the right step in the direction.

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constitution of India in Part IV i.e., DPSPs U/A. 41 call for ~~A~~ State to ensure living wage to all. Government under Code on wages has come up with the national minimum floor rate to regulate wages.

~~Benefits~~ of ~~that~~

This floor rate will become living wage, if the wages are enough to sustain life and also provide for development in education and health.

Thus, the benefits of living wages are:-

① To ensure certain standard of living to all.

② To fulfil the constitutional mandate

under DPSPs.

(3) To build a better human capital and reduce poverty of 16% (MPI report).

(4) To better utilize the demographic dividend through building human capital.

(5) For equitable distribution of resources and preventing concentration of wealth thus reducing inequalities in India where 10% of population earns 57% of national income.

(6) To fill the gap of gender pay which is about 35% in India thus empowering women.

Constraints do exists and they are:-

(1) Lack of political will as government believes in minimum government policies.

(2) Increasing population and labour is available at low costs and employers choose low cost options.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Poor skills as only 5% of people in India are formally skilled and about 48% of students are unemployable. Thus, failing to get good payment placements.

④ Disguised Unemployment where about 45% of labour force is concentrated in Agriculture producing 18% of GDP where wages are lower.

Thus, Government should come up with the reports to increase the minimum wage to living wage to ensure equitable and inclusive development with Measures like incentives for employers, promoting FPOs and SHGs.

This will ensure ease of living to all and ease of doing business as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Union Budget of 2023-24 was quoted around 40 lakh Crores which include sectors like infrastructure, defence, agriculture, electronics etc which is placed at the Parliament in the form of Annual Financial Statement under A. 112.

Highlights of Budget FY24:-

(1) Capital Expenditure increased to 10 lakh Crores.

(2) Increase in Agricultural Credits to about 18 lakh Crores.

(3) Defence budget accounting to about 2% of GDP.

However, these processes in the Parliament are not placed under substantial scrutiny:-

The reasons are:-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Increased disruptions by the members in the parliament.

② Use of guillotine to pass the budget proposals.

③ Members of Lok sabha do not have much economic knowledge except few specialists.

④ Lack of Rajya sabha control on budget as specialists exist there.

⑤ Committees like Estimates Committee has least control over the Budget proposals as they are only recommendatory in nature.

⑥ Lack of public knowledge on the issues of budget except for economic graduates and experts.

However, there are some efforts made to scrutinise the proposals:-

1. Media enlisting specialists to educate the public.
2. Analysis on budget by Experts in various institutions.

However, we need it in the house of the Parliament where role of Committees should be enhanced along with training to members on economic aspects. Government should be more responsive and opposition constructive.

Then, we can ensure that the process of Budget Making will ensure that the outcome will be inclusive and sustainable with optimal utilization of resources.

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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India produces about 24% of the world ~~pro~~ milk production which is the largest in the world which was milk deficit country before operation Flood in 1970s.

However, Productivity of dairy animals is a concern:-

① Loss of traditional breeds like Gir, Pungasur, Nili Ravi etc.

② Increased disease burden like FMD, Brucellosis or Lumpy skin disease.

③ Issue of availability of feed and fodder due to climate Extremes.

④ Lack of technological advancements in insemination process compared to that of Israel.

Eg Israel has some cows producing about 10000 tons of milk annually.

(5) Lack of dairy infrastructure to help dairy farmers and farmers lack knowledge to improve the productivity.

(6) Increased dependence on Cross and Exotic breeds like Jersey or Red dane which does not work well in Indian climate.

However, Government is taking steps to overcome these problems :-

(1) Rashtriya Gokul Mission - to conserve indigenous breeds.

(2) Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development fund to create cold storages etc.

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③ Animal Disease Control programme to tackle Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis.

④ Providing feed at subsidized rates

Eg In Kerala, Karnataka and UP.

Thus, the income providing means for farmers, which will ensure sustainable development through their contribution in natural farming and having provision of insurance for farmers in distress, the dairy and Animal Husbandry needs to be revamped.

We need a second Kurien Moment to take the leap of faith in improving the the contribution of Animal husbandry from 5% of GDP at present to More than 10%.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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IPCC reports say that Climate has nearned by 1.15°c compared to pre-Industrial era and the intensity and frequency of Climate Extremes like flash floods, cyclones and Heat waves have increased.

The impact of climate Extremes has led to Crop failures due to logging of water at times, Moisture deficit at times of heat waves etc.

The responsibility of climate change is also on Agriculture as about 15% of the Green house gases like CO_2, Methane and Nitrous Oxide are released by the Agricultural activities.

Hence, Agriculture causes climate change and gets affected by Climate Extremities

Thus, Government has adopted the National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of farming community.

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The strategies are :-

① Collective Effort - That is cooperatives are FPOs to reduce to overall impact on individuals.

② Promoting climate resilient ~~Ca~~ Agriculture i.e., NICRA which inculcates Mitigation, Adaptation and Sustainability.

③ Increased adoption of modern techniques of water management i.e., Drip irrigation or sprinkler irrigation.

④ Promoting Agroforestry to increase the carbon stock and cause sequestration.

⑤ Mapping the disasters faced in the various physiographic regions to choose the mode of action.

[Eg] Mountain regions will have land slides and government can choose the response appropriately.

(6) Promoting Traditional practices of agriculture like Natural farming to reduce tillage and increase mulching.

(7) Penetration of Insurance in the form of PM FBY.

(8) Building the storage infrastructure and Buffer stocks to reduce impact on the Consumers during disasters.

Thus, all around or comprehensively dealing with the agricultural disasters from pest attacks to climate changes.

However, Implementing the strategies are need of the hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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About 59% of Indian land is prone to earthquakes. Delhi being close to Himalayas which are on Zone V i.e. at Extreme risk Zone, Delhi gets affected by the tectonically active Himalayan changes. Recently, Earthquake swarms were felt in Delhi region.

The Institutional Measures to mitigate Earthquake losses are:-

① Disaster Management Act, 2005 considers Earthquake as a disaster.

② It creates National Disaster Management Authority to come up with plans for disaster management.

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③ NDMA has plan for Earthquake Management which calls for Zonation mapping, early response, coordination and capacity building.

④ DM Act also creates National Disaster response Force and Fund to respond in the emergency situation.

⑤ The Building Codes also provide by Earthquake resilient building especially in hilly regions.

However, there are gaps. They are:-

① Lack of Compliance to Building codes.

② Lack of capabilities among public due to lack of education about the response during Earthquake.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Rehabilitation and Resettlement happens in a tardy manner due to red tapism and corruption.

(4) Development activities like dams, hydroelectric projects and roads in tectonically active regions.

[Eg] Alakananda Nirbap in 2021 was considered due to dam construction.

Thus, there is a need to learn from the other countries like Japan to manage the Earthquake Mitigation along with educating community in responding while roping in civil society in the process.

Thus, we can reduce the impact through proper preparedness and investment as has been suggested by Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear Fusion is addition of 2 smaller ~~elements~~ like Hydrogen ~~atoms~~ Molecul is to gives rise to Helium as that happens in the Suns' Core realeasing enormous energy.

As Scientists are emulating the Suns processes, Eu US Scientists announced that energy produced was more than the energy consumed during the process.

Considering global efforts to build ITER based on Nuclear fusion, we can look at its advantages :-

① Renewable source of energy production.

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② Nil emission of greenhouse gases.

③ No waste i.e, Nuclear waste is produced as it is in the case of Nuclear fission.

④ It will replace fossil fuels and help in tackling climate change.

⑤ Possibility of global cooperation by various countries which can reduce the global tensions at present.

Eg ITER project involves India, EU, USA and China etc.

However, there are some limitations:-

① Technology is nascent and needs further advancement.

② Require high energy to sustain the reactions using laser beams and Magnets.

③ Less Man power in the field and low skills.

④ High Cost requirements and low returns hence high cost of electricity produced.

⑤ Sudden decline in production if any disruptions occur. Though it benefits in terms of avoiding Nuclear Mishaps such as Fukushima or Chernobyl disaster, it also breaks the Cycle of energy generation.

Thus, there is a need to increase research spending and skilled manpower with technology advancement along with private players participation.

This will act as another step towards Climate neutrality and ensuring sustainable development.

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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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India overlooks the Ocean which is named after Indian as Indian Ocean and India is considered as a net security provider in the region which is increasingly embroiled in new geopolitical construct Indo-Pacific.

Hence, India having 7500 km of Coastline approximately, has some security issues. The threats are:-

① Possibility of 3rd front along the Indian Ocean as China and Pakistan have increased their presence in Indian Ocean.

Eg Yuan Wang 5 of china which is surveillance ship docked in Hambantota for few days.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Smuggling and Organised Crime along the region.

Eg 3000 kg drug found in Kandla port and another one in Kochi recently.

(3) Piracy attacks along African Countries attacking oil tankers where about 90% of India's trade happens through ocean.

(4) Terrorists entering the countries through Maritime borders.

Eg 26/11 attacks in Mumbai where terrorists used sea routes to enter India.

Hence, there is a need for robust strategy:-

(1) Strengthening Indian Navy and Maritime patrolling by Indian Coast Guard and co-ordination between the 2 organizations.

Eg INS Vikrant is an example

Strengthening Navy.

(2) Collaboration with other IOR countries like Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

(3) Bilateral exercises to increase interoperability and deter the pirates and other actors.

(4) Strengthening border security check up which has gaps in about 200 places as per parliamentary committees.

Thus, with comprehensive efforts we can overcome the threats posed to secure territorial integrity.

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